



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Snowy Owl at Elizabeth, N. J.—On January 2, on information received from Dr. Wm. B. Ley, of this city, I located a Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) on the salt marsh near Elizabeth, and near the shore of Newark Bay. I learned from hunters that the bird had been first seen in that locality on December 26. I found it sitting among the uneven ice chunks left by the receding tide and its plumage blended so perfectly with its surroundings that I might easily have failed to notice it had I not been on the lookout. I got within about seventy yards before the bird took flight and after being disturbed it would not again allow so close an approach. When first seen its posture was vertical, the usual owl pose, but when it lit upon the open ice after being disturbed the body and tail were held horizontal to the ground plane with head erect, this possibly being a usual attitude when the bird is on the alert.

I saw the bird again on January 15 and 22 and March 18, but on neither of these occasions did he assume the horizontal pose, his posture being upright or leaning slightly forward.

Owls have been present in unusual numbers here this winter. My list included weekly from December 4 to January 8 a single Barn Owl (*Aluco pratincola*), always found roosting in the same tree, and a Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctala acadica*) found December 11, while Short-eared Owls (*Asio accipitrinus*) on the salt marshes and Long-eared Owls (*Asio wilsonianus*) in the neighboring nursery evergreen groves have been quite common.—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. Y.*

Nesting of the Long-eared Owl in Southern New Jersey.—It is a well-known fact that the Long-eared Owl is a rare breeder in south Jersey, hence the discovery of two nests is worthy of record. Both nests were found by my friend H. M. Harrison, while we were, together with T. E. McMullen, ferreting out the nests of our hawks and owls. They were both found near Pennsgrove, in Salem County, N. J. The first nest held four slightly incubated eggs and was found on April 10, 1921. It was about 25 feet up in a pin oak tree in a thicket of oaks of small size covering about four acres; the female was on the nest. The other nest contained five pipped eggs and was examined on April 17, 1921; it was about 25 feet up in a Jersey pine tree, a few yards within a large thicket of pine and oak trees of small size. Both birds were upon the nest. With the exception of nests found by W. B. Crispin and R. T. Moore, these are the only Long-eared Owl's nests known to us from south Jersey.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Hawk Migration Route at Whitefish Point, Upper Peninsula of Michigan.—The line of greatest hawk migration between the eastern portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and Canada is at Whitefish Point. This point lies between the eastern end of the open waters of Lake Superior and Whitefish Bay, about 40 miles Northwest from Sault Ste. Marie, and is about 20 miles distant from the Canadian shore. Every

year thousands of hawks take this route but are far more plentiful in spring than fall.

In the spring the bulk of the larger hawks arrive a week or so ahead of the smaller hawks. In the fall few of the smaller hawks use this route and the number of the larger hawks is perceptibly less than in spring.

Usually the flight does not begin until April 15. This spring it was unusually early, starting the latter part of March and hundreds were flying by April 1.

The spring flight is on only when the wind is from the South and at its best after the wind has been from that direction for several days.

The bill allowing 50 cents bounty per hawk was repealed at the last session of the Michigan Legislature, taking effect August 18, so hereafter the spring slaughter of hawks at the Point will not take place. The bounty was paid on 2305 Hawks in this county last spring, of this number 2007 were shot at Whitefish Point. One man shot 254 last spring, 51 in one day, and during the flight in spring of 1920, 563, 60 in one day.

Hawks shot this spring were Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus atricapillus*), Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius columbarius*), Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*), Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*), Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis borealis*), Rough legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*) and Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius sparverius*).

In addition to the above several other species were shot but not identified.

One of the shooters reported to me that on April 5, mistaking it for a big black hawk as it came low over the tree tops, he shot a Turkey Buzzard (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*). He also reported that about a week later he saw another Buzzard but recognized it in time not to shoot it. Six or seven years ago this man's brother saw two Buzzards during the spring hawk flight in the same locality.

The above would indicate that now and then the Buzzard crosses into Canada. In fact one was reported taken at Moose Factory, James Bay, about 300 miles north of the Soo in 1898. (See Auk XX, p. 66)—M. J. MAGEE, *Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan*.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and Porcupine.—While living at Aitkin, Minnesota, in the latter part of November 1900, a woodman brought to me a Golden Eagle which he had found. It was hardly able to walk and it was easy for him to kill it by beating it on the head with a club, putting the poor creature out of its misery. The bird had evidently aimed to make a meal of a porcupine for it was literally covered underneath with quills. In fact, there were a number of quills in the roof of its mouth. My first thought was that its eyes might have been injured but upon examination I found them perfect. During all of October and the first part of November the weather was rather mild and the ground bare of snow and it could not have been for a scarcity of food that the attack was made on the porcupine. It is, therefore, difficult to understand why